additional wording to be used in conjunction with the name of the colony, possession, or protectorate.

[T.D. 72–262, 37 FR 20318, Sept. 29, 1972, as amended by T.D. 94–1, 58 FR 69472, Dec. 30, 1993]

§ 134.46 Marking when name of country or locality other than country of origin appears.

In any case in which the words "United States," or "American," the letters "U.S.A.," any variation of such words or letters, or the name of any city or location in the United States, or the name of any foreign country or locality other than the country or locality in which the article was manufactured or produced appear on an imported article or its container, and those words, letters or names may mislead or deceive the ultimate purchaser as to the actual country of origin of the article, there shall appear legibly and permanently in close proximity to such words, letters or name, and in at least a comparable size, the name of the country of origin preceded by "Made in," "Product of," or other words of similar meaning.

[T.D. 97-72, 62 FR 44214, Aug. 20, 1997]

§ 134.47 Souvenirs and articles marked with trademarks or trade names.

When as part of a trademark or trade name or as part of a souvenir marking, the name of a location in the United States or "United States" or "America" appear, the article shall be legibly, conspicuously, and permanently marked to indicate the name of the country of origin of the article preceded by "Made in," "Product of," or other similar words, in close proximity or in some other conspicuous location.

Subpart F—Articles Found Not Legally Marked

§134.51 Procedure when importation found not legally marked.

(a) Notice to mark or redeliver. When articles or containers are found upon examination not to be legally marked, the port director shall notify the importer on Customs Form 4647 to arrange with the port director's office to properly mark the article or con-

tainers, or to return all released articles to Customs custody for marking, exportation, or destruction.

(b) Identification of articles. When an imported article which is not legally marked is to be exported, destroyed, or marked under Customs supervision, the identity of the imported article shall be established to the satisfaction of the port director.

(c) Supervision. Verification of marking, exportation, or destruction of articles found not to be legally marked shall be at the expense of the importer and shall be performed under Customs supervision unless the port director accepts a certificate of marking as provided for in §134.52 in lieu of marking under Customs supervision.

§ 134.52 Certificate of marking.

- (a) Applicability. Port directors may accept certificates of marking supported by samples of articles required to be marked, for which Customs Form 4647 was issued, from importers or from actual owners complying with the provision of §141.20 of this chapter, to certify that marking of the country of origin on imported articles as required by this part has been accomplished.
- (b) Filing of certificates of marking. The certificates of marking shall be filed in duplicate with the port director, and a sample of the marked merchandise shall accompany the certificate. The port director may waive the production of the marked sample when he is satisfied that the submission of such sample is impracticable.
- (c) Notice of acceptance. The port director shall notify the importer or actual owner when the certificate of marking is accepted. Such notice of acceptance may be granted on the duplicate copy of the certificate of marking by use of a stamped notation of acceptance. The port director is authorized to spot check the marking of articles on which a certificate has been filed. If a spot check is performed, the approved copy of the certificate, if approval is granted, shall be returned to the importer or actual owner after the spot check is completed.
- (d) Filing of false certificate of marking. If a false certificate of marking is filed with the port director indicating that goods have been properly marked when